

The Forests of the World.

Russia has 403,000,000 acres of forests, in Sweden and Norway the forest area covers 62,000,000 acres; in Austria, 45,000,000 acres; in Germany, 34,000,000 acres; in Turkey, 25,000,000 acres; in Italy, 14,000,000 acres; in Switzerland, 1,700,000 acres; in France, 22,000,000 acres; in Spain, 8,000,000 acres, and in Great Britain, 8,000,000 acres.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom post 44,000,000 letters, etc., each week.

Dobbin's Floating-Bar Soap has not one atom of adulteration in it. It is 100 per cent. pure. Try it once. Be sure you get the genuine. Your grocer has it, or will get it for you. Wrappers printed in red.

War veterans living in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa receive pensions amounting to more than \$22,000,000 a year.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. Mercury destroys the sense of smell and completely deranges the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know? Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have \$50 or \$100 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 131 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collected in this book.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes. One short puff of the breath through the Flower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Doan's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. It is gentle and refreshing to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

The Ladies. The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Good Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S. Hood's Pills are the gentle family cathartic.

The Causes of Sunstrokes. "Sunstrokes are confined almost entirely to towns, and principally to cities," said Dr. C. C. Fowler, of Atoka, Ind., at the Howard. "Cases of sunstroke are very rare in the country and seldom fatal. Men work in the broiling sun, when thermometers register over a hundred degrees in the shade, and very seldom have to ever seek shade. Harvesting is done in the hottest seasons of the year, and yet the hands are not injuriously affected. To some extent this is explained by the use of feed drinks and intoxicating liquors in the towns and cities, and it is partly due to the sun being reflected from sidewalks and houses in a city, while its rays are absorbed by the earth in the country; but these matters do not seem to explain all of the difference, and it appears remarkable to me that there are no sunstrokes in the country."—Washington Star.

HESITATE NO LONGER.

Modesty in women is natural. It is one of women's chief charms. No one cares for one who really lacks this essential to womanliness. Women have suffered fearfully because of over-sensitive ness in this direction. They couldn't say to the physician what they ought to say to someone. Mrs. Pinkham has received the confidence of thousands. Women open their hearts to her. She understands their suffering, and has the power to relieve and cure. In nearly all cases the source of women's suffering is in the womb. In many cases the male physician does not understand the case and treats the patient for consumption—indigestion—anything but the right thing. It is under such circumstances that thousands of women have turned to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and found their heart and lives—womanhood—and received her help. Ask how she can tell if the doctor is wrong? Because no man living ever knew so many cases and possesses such experience. Stagnation, inflammation, torpid action, sends to all parts of the body the pains that, crush you. E. E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the sure cure for this. For twenty years it has done work and cured thousands.

ISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

FALL FASHIONS.

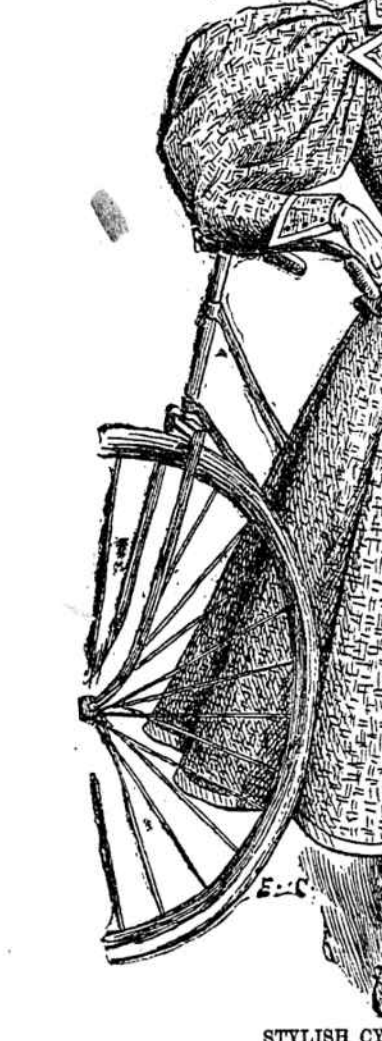
WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING THESE AUTUMN DAYS.

Ladies' Cycling Suit in Brown and Ecru Shades—Useful Dressing Sacque of Gray and White Jersey Flannel.

IN the large illustration mixed chevrot in brown and ecru shades is stylishly decorated with ecru faced cloth and worn with a fall chemise and turn over collar of ecru batiste. The jacket is close fitting, the low cut vest fronts closing in center with buttons and button holes. Single bust darts adjust the fronts with the other usual seams, all of which are sprung below the waist line to cause the fashionable rippled flare in back and over the hips. Openings are finished in the dart seams through which the leather belt is passed, to close in front with a buckle, or the jacket may be worn without the belt, if so desired. Stylish pointed lapels are reversed at the upper edges.

Next Winter's Cloth Waists. The cloth waists next winter are to have the body of the waist braided and the sleeves plain. This will give much the same effect that having the waist of lace or chiffon has done, and cannot be called an absolutely new idea; but it is a becoming style, and so is bound to be popular, although many women prefer the pointed braided vests, with collar and cuffs to match; when the latter style is chosen the braid is put on velvet, and gives a much richer look. The odd contrasts of color will die out by this means, it is said, but that remains to be seen.—Harper's Bazar.

Some Coiffure Tricks. The Frenchwoman prefers a smooth coiffure, a pompadour or a madonna, to all others, and rolls and puffs her



STYLISH CYCLING SUIT.

of fronts and meet the rolling coat collar in notches. The comfortable leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped with single seams, gathered at the top and fit the arm closely below the elbow, the wrists being finished with deep pointed cuffs. The short circular skirt is one of the simplest yet constructed for cycling, and possesses all the merits of the more complicated styles without their objections. It fits smoothly at the top without plait or wrinkle and falls below the hips in deep flutes all around. Openings are made on each side of front that fasten with buttons and button holes in fly closings, a handy pocket being inserted at the left side. Mohair, covert cloth, tweed, chevrot and other wools will make stylish suits, by the mode.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this jacket for a lady in the medium size, is 2 1/2 yards. To make the skirt it will require 4 1/2 yards of the same width material.—May Mantion, in Modes.

SOME AUTUMN INNOVATIONS.

Women never look smarter than when in tailor made gowns. It is remarkable that the frocks of heavy cloth, cut in severely plain style, suit every kind of woman. If she has a good figure the tailor made gown sets it off; if she has a bad figure, the gown improves it so that it appears good. In view of these facts it is good news to everyone that the tailor made gown will be more in evidence this autumn and winter than for many years. The patterns will be mostly short goods, with some solid colors. There will be greens, browns, black and dozens of shades of gray. They will be in all kinds of combinations, and most of them will be pleasing to the eye, according to the manufacturers. As for the make of the gowns, they will be rather more ornamented than have been the case. They are to have buttons, large and small, and of all kinds of material and make. The buttons will be put on wherever there is room for them, and will be attached for ornament as much as for utility. There will be pockets in the coats and pockets in the skirts. A determined effort will be made to supply women with receptacles for the small baggage that they always carry about with them, and that is generally clutched feverishly in the hand for lack of anywhere else to keep it. Altogether there is a prospect of much comfort as well as style in the tailor made gowns for the fall and winter. As for the prices—well, that is another story.—New York Journal.

FALL MILLINERY.

Ostrich feathers are coming to the front again in the millinery world, and you see them not only in single, double and treble mounts, but also rosette shape, with a jet ornament as a finish. Again, you see them in top form trimming the crown with the aid of a band of roses set very closely together.

A very pretty Panama hat is made with a full puffing of yellow pique silk, cut on the cross, round the upper part of the crown, with black roses beneath, and on either side a loop and end of the silk with the addition of a white coque mount on the left side.

Poppy and geranium red are the newest colors, and black hats trimmed with white or black velvet and gauze

poppies are the latest Parisian importations. Notwithstanding this fact, roses are by no means unpopular, nor are they likely to be, except for a short space. Fickle as Dame Fashion is, she always returns to her old loves.

NEXT WINTER'S CLOTH WAISTS.

The cloth waists next winter are to have the body of the waist braided and the sleeves plain. This will give much the same effect that having the waist of lace or chiffon has done, and cannot be called an absolutely new idea; but it is a becoming style, and so is bound to be popular, although many women prefer the pointed braided vests, with collar and cuffs to match; when the latter style is chosen the braid is put on velvet, and gives a much richer look. The odd contrasts of color will die out by this means, it is said, but that remains to be seen.—Harper's Bazar.

SOME COIFFURE TRICKS.

The Frenchwoman prefers a smooth coiffure, a pompadour or a madonna, to all others, and rolls and puffs her

hair in a variety of ways.

A HOG-FEEDING CONVENIENCE.

The usual hog's trough and the usual method of getting food into it are conducive to a perturbed state of mind on the part of the feeder, because the hog is accustomed to get food into the trough, where he is likely to receive a goodly portion of his breakfast or dinner upon the top of his head. The ordinary trough, too, is difficult to clean out for a sum-

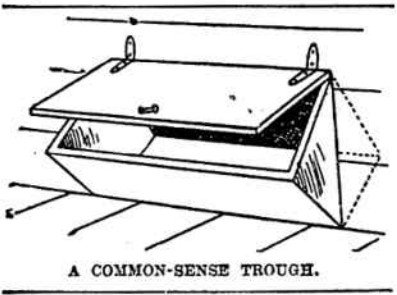


SOILING POTATO FOLIAGE.

It has long been known that beans will rust if they are cultivated while their leaves are wet so that soil will stick to them. Many farmers now believe that the leaves of the potato, especially in the late stages of their growth, are equally liable to be injured by cultivation when wet. It is a good plan to let the cultivator lie idle in a rainy time anyway. Weeds are killed better while the soil is dry, while if cultivated during a rainy spell they are only transplanted and made harder to kill than ever.

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A COMMON-SENSE TROUGH.

lar reason—the pig usually standing in it. The diagram shown herewith gives a suggestion for a trough that overcomes some of the difficulties mentioned, as it is easily accessible from the outside, both for pouring in food and for removing any dirt or litter that may be in it. The accompanying sketch so plainly shows the construction that detailed description does not appear to be necessary.—American Agriculturist.

WHAT CLOVER DOES.

The best way of proceeding depends upon local conditions on the farm that has a failure of the clover, but it may be helpful to consider just what this plant does for the soil. Much has been made of the power of clover to add nitrogen from the air to the soil, and this is an important item; but there is not a bit of doubt that this peculiar power of leguminous plants has been dwelt upon too much to the exclusion of other effects they have upon the soil, and its importance has been exaggerated. Careful experiments have shown that clover does not take its nitrogen from the air when the supply in the soil is sufficient for its needs, and yet we know that a rank growth of clover on good land makes it much more productive. This fact, in connection with the experience of those who have used non-leguminous plants for green manuring, indicates that it is not the nitrogen-gathering feature of manurial plants that gives them their chief value.—Farm and Fireside.

STORING CELERY.

Celery may be stored for winter use in narrow trenches in the open ground. The trenches should be made in dry, well-drained soil, and should be as deep as the celery is high. The clumps of celery should be dug up and stood up closely together in the trench, and the roots, with the adhering soil, left on. No earth should be packed around it and the work should be done on a dry day. As the cold weather comes on a light covering of straw or leaves or hay, or other light, dry material, may be put over the top of the trench and gradually increased as the weather grows colder, until a foot or more in depth, enough to protect the tops from severe freezing—and this should be covered with something to shed the rain in wet weather.

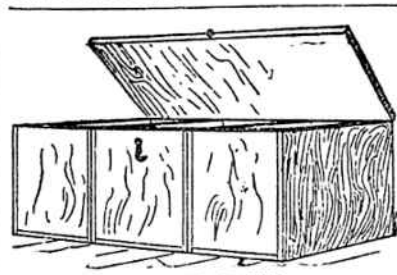
Plants will blanch in these trenches in from five to six weeks.

If for private use only, so that comparatively little is kept, it may be stored and blanched in an ordinary cellar, if the temperature is kept low, by putting three or four inches of sand in a deep box and standing the clumps of celery upright in the box as fast as it is dug from the bed. It must be put in while dry and must be kept on the cellar bottom in the coolest and darkest corner. If kept sufficiently cool it will keep nearly all winter, and will blanch as well as it would out of doors. When packed in this way the earth must not be shaken from the roots.

If at any time after packing the plant becomes dry and wilted, water may be applied to the roots sparingly, but it should not be poured over the crown of the plant, or it may cause the stalks to decay.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

EASILY MADE GRAIN BINS.

Feed chests with compartments for different kinds of grain are necessary conveniences in the barn or stable, but the making of such a bin with numerous compartments is a matter of



BINS FOR BARN.

considerable labor if the ordinary method is followed. A short cut is shown in the accompanying illustration. A number of drygoods or grocery boxes, all of the same size and shape, are procured and nailed together side by side, and to the top of the bin thus made a cover is attached—and the thing is done. Each box must be of a size sufficient for holding all the grain of any one kind that must be kept on hand, but this will not be a difficult matter, for boxes of

every size and shape are to be had at grocery and drygoods stores.—New York Tribune.

OWN A SEPARATOR.

Everyone who feels that he can afford it should by this time own a separator of some kind. At the same time, there are many who not only can afford to own one, but who are daily losing enough money to, in a short time, buy a machine, either hand or power. It will not do to think that a separator will take care of itself and do good work without special care. It is a very busy little machine turning the bowl at something over 5000 revolutions a minute. That is making things hum, and for this purpose the machine must be set absolutely level and firmly fastened on a solid foundation.

The Rural New Yorker is giving some excellent hints on the subject of managing a separator, and among other good things says: "In the way of saving fuel and wear and tear on the machine, it is important that a separator runs as easily as possible, and this is especially needful if the machine is to be run by hand. To secure this, it is necessary that the bowl run smoothly, that all bearings be accurately fitted, yet not absolutely tight, and that all bearing surfaces be free from dead oil, gum and grit and kept supplied with a light, free running grade of oil. Loose bearings can generally be found by the noise made when running.

"If the machine runs unduly heavy, but still smoothly, flush all bearings and pinions with kerosene to cut out gum. If some shaft is dry of oil, is tight or out of line, the place may generally be found by feeling for warm bearings with the fingers. Sometimes an oil groove may get stopped up with gum or burnt oil so that the oil does not reach the shaft causing the machine to run hot even if it is apparently well lubricated.

"Grit of any kind in the oil may heat a tight bearing, stopping a large separator almost instantly, burning the spindle, or springing it, roughening bearings, and perhaps making a cold weld" between the shaft and bearing so that it will require several thousand pounds pressure to force it out. Of course the mill must be at the correct temperature, not too hot nor too cold, and be fed to the machine exactly as directed. The best work cannot be done by the machine unless all these points are looked after, not only once, but every time the machine is used. One cannot be too particular in this respect."—Home and Farm.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Variety in stock feeding is an everer that corrects many poor rations.

A man with a bad temper is demoralizing company for horses and cattle. His disposition is sure to prove catastrophic.

It requires cheap feed and cheap pasture to make it possible to produce animals for the market now, at a profit.

If you have a really good mare, and no first-class stallion is convenient, go to one that is inconvenient, or raise no colts. Scrabs don't pay for their keep.

Whipping a frightened horse is the most senseless and brutal thing imaginable. A slight touch with the whip at the time, to avert attention from the cause of fright, is the most that should be done.

Sheep should habitually rest on sod or on soil covered with straw; the soil, coming directly in contact with the wool, absorbs the oil and leaves the ends of the fibre dry and harsh; also, the earth works into the wool, giving it a frowny appearance.

Brood sows should be kept and fed by themselves, on food which will produce strong bones and a good muscular system, that they may show in their progeny the effects of careful and intelligent treatment. Cut the ration of corn, and give some oats, ship stuff and milk.

The difference between the cheap service \$5 horse and the superior draft and coach horse at \$25, is \$20. Each costs the same to raise. The one sells readily at \$100 to \$200 these times, while the cheap scrub will not go above \$50, although he has eaten more than that much feed.

It pays to keep stock even when it is low in price. We all know that stock growing keeps farms in better heart than grain growing. By steadily growing wheat and corn and selling it farms must run down, unless artificially kept up, while, if covered with stock, they can be kept up to a high state of fertility.

Sheep raising requires less labor than any kind of farming, and is the most profitable if rightly conducted. The mutton breeds are all right if a man keeps but a few sheep, but he who wants a flock of all round, hardy sheep must do as the Western ranchers do—choose those possessing Merino blood largely.

Shade trees are an important adjunct to every pasture, but the less brush and the better. They serve only to cumber the ground, and hatch out myriads of flies and other troublesome insects. The stump and the weed should be likewise condemned. They are worse than useless, and a timely ending of their existence with the scythe or hoe is now in order.

When you have a good horse, stick to him. He may not be fast, he may not be completely sound, but he does all you need of a horse, is safe and healthy. Why change, even if some jockey with a more showy horse does offer to trade? You know nothing of the other horse, and do know your own as fully honest. The chances are that the man who deals in horses knows more about them than you do, and that you will make nothing by the transaction and will in all probability lose. He is in the business for what he can get out of it.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will."

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Gathering the Lemons Crop.

There is no season in California for gathering lemons, as is the case with all other fruits grown in this country. For that reason a grower saves money in his harvest, because with the help of one person he can easily gather and take care of all the fruit grown in a grove of ten or fifteen acres. The times when most lemons are picked are early in January, early in February and again in March; but all well-cultivated trees have fruit ready for picking during ten months of the year. For that reason the lemon is an uncommonly steady and prolific bearer.

Lemons are picked when the fruit begins to show the least tinge of yellow. The grower and an assistant go carefully over each of the trees in the grove, and gather all the lemons that have reached that stage of development. The fruit is cut from the branches and laid in padded baskets or bags, so as to avoid any bruises or blemishes. The best growers are careful to gather only fruit of one size; for instance, all that will just pass through a two-and-a-quarter-inch ring. From the grove the lemons are taken to the curing-house. If the grower is a man of means, and grows lemons at all extensively, he may have his own curing and packing establishment, but generally in Southern California a half dozen or so growers build cooperative houses of this kind convenient to all of their properties.—New York Tribune.

A submarine cable is to be laid between the Shetland Isles and Iceland. The necessary funds have already been subscribed and interest at six per cent. is guaranteed.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of Disordered Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

FIT'S Stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatment of all cases of St. Vitus' Dance, Spasms, Scurf Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms Cured and Prevented. There is not a remedial agent on the whole that will cure fever and ague and all other malarial, bilious and other fevers, aided by BAYNARD'S PILLS, as quickly as this. It makes a good job. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

APOLLO GALVANIZED IRON

There is more profit in it to all concerned than on any other iron. To the makers, because they make more of it. To the sellers, because they sell more of it. To the workers, because it takes less time for the job. The more you use it, the more you save. APOLLO IRON AND STEEL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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